UTAH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

The Mint Master

Larry H. Miller / Eliasberg Specimen of the rare 1894-S Dime.
One of only 9 known.

September 2025

Volume 73 Issue 9

UTAH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Officers & Board Members 2025-2026

PRESIDENT	**Casey Hackford-Peer**	**385-315-8114**
VICE PRESIDENT	**Steve Dissel**	**801-462-6396**
TREASURER	**Tom Davis**	**801-580-8637**
SECRETARY	**Steve Dissel**	**801-462-6396**
CURATOR	**Bruce Griggs**	**801-703-4081**
MINT MASTER ED.	**Doug Nyholm**	**801-918-9522**

BOARD MEMBERS

LaVar Burton	**801-755-2222**
Chris Larsen	**801-300-9763**
Collin Cagle	**801-935-7196**
Robie Cagle	**801-869-0605**
Joe Rohner	**801-949-1316**
Jeremy Dansie	**801-703-6825**

The following appointed positions were approved and/or will be determined by our new President at our January meeting:

Bourse Chair	**Bob Campbell**	**801-467-8636**
Show Chairman	**John Hinckley**	**801-674-7156**
Asst. Mint Master Ed.	**Robie Cagle**	**801-869-0605**
Hospitality	**Lamar Kemp + TBD**	
Medals Chairman	**Steven Cuthbert**	
Junior assistant to the President	**Jack Noble**	

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE — September 2024

Casey Hackford-Peer

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE

Happy September,

Thankfully the weather has started to cool off and we're getting to spooky season. Last month we had a great presentation from Drew Whitehead about Julius Caeser. I hope everyone learned something they didn't previously know. I certainly did.

This coming month we will be having our bi-annual auction. Make sure to bring things to auction off as well as money to buy things.

See you at the meeting!
Thank You
Casey Hackford-Peer

Contents & Agenda For September 9, 2025

In this issue

Greetings - Casey –Hackford Peer

Mini Exhibit - Jeremy Dansie

News & Views - Jack Nobel

Coin Quiz - Colin Cagle

Refreshments - Jack Nobel

Mormon Pics & Artifacts

1894-S Dime

x

Editors Message

Coin Quiz

Book Review

Meeting , September 9 2025, 7PM

Meeting location

Columbus Community Center—Salt Lake City UT

U.S. COINS SIGNATURE® AUCTION

GACC – Dallas | October 3 – 5

Highlights from The Alymaya Collection
View All Lots & Bid at HA.com/1386

1907 High Relief Double Eagle
Flat Rim
MS67 PCGS
Ex: Simpson

1909 Double Eagle
MS66+ PCGS
Ex: Fox-Brahin

1913-S Double Eagle
MS65 PCGS

1920-S Double Eagle
MS64 PCGS. CAC

1922-S Double Eagle
MS66 PCGS
Ex: Simpson

1925-D Double Eagle
MS65 PCGS
Ex: Duckor-Simpson

1930-S Double Eagle
MS66 PCGS. CAC
Ex: Duckor

1931 Double Eagle
MS66 PCGS
Ex: Eliasberg-Duckor

1932 Double Eagle
MS66 PCGS
Ex: Park Avenue

For a free appraisal, or to consign to an upcoming auction, contact a Heritage Expert today.
800-USCOINS (872-6467) or HA.com/Coins

DALLAS | NEW YORK | BEVERLY HILLS | CHICAGO | PALM BEACH
LONDON | HONG KONG | MUNICH | TOKYO | PARIS | AMSTERDAM | BRUSSELS | GENEVA

Always Accepting Quality Consignments in 50+ Categories
Immediate Cash Advances Available
2 Million+ Online Bidder-Members

HERITAGE AUCTIONS
THE WORLD'S LARGEST NUMISMATIC AUCTIONEER

Paul R. Minshull #16591. BP 20%; see HA.com 79958

Mormon Pictures and Artifacts

Douglas Nyholm

I recently reviewed several catalogues produced locally by Brent Ashworth They date from 2008-2020 and highlight Mormon artifacts, historical photos and documents. Pictured here are several of those items some of which I have associated with known documents and scrip. Also included are several documents which I have not seen pictured elsewhere.

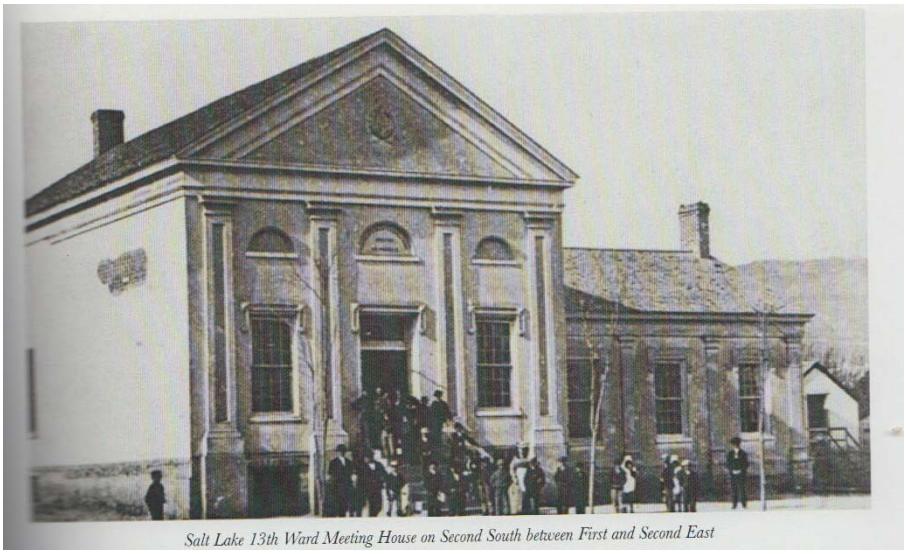
Again, on the following pages are pictures of documents, artifacts, and holographic scrip contained in the three catalogues from 2008-2020 which contains a total of 1298 pages and hundreds of Mormon items.

I have picked a group of building pictures and other items of which most are associated with Mormon scrip and currency which are also shown. These items and pictures bring additional life to many collectable documents and what they were created for.

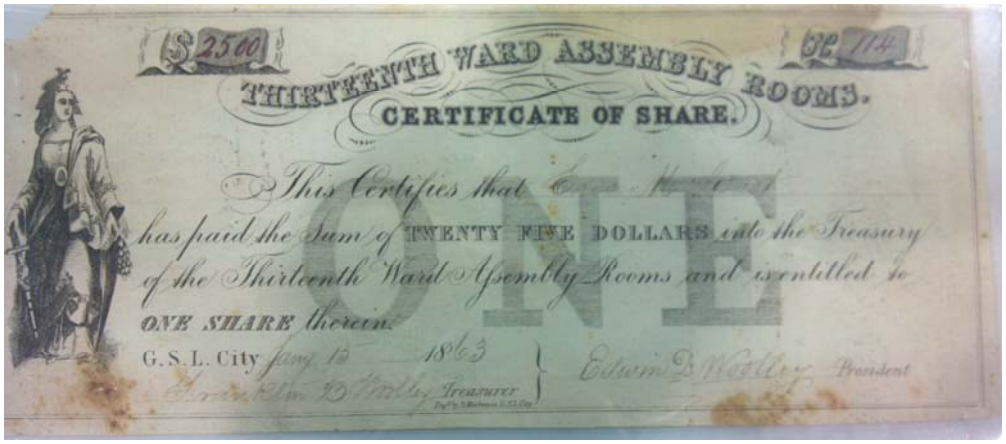
These three catalogues are one of the best accumulations of Mormon documents ever to come to market. They contain a complete set of uncut Kirtland currency sheets, multiple original "Book of Mormon" and two complete copies of the "Book of Commandments." Each of those selling for in excess of $1 million.

F. G. Williams & Co.
Rare Books, Manuscripts & Ephemera
The Mormon Experience : 1830 - 1930
2008 Catalogue
Taylor & Woodruff
Rare Books, Manuscripts, Photos & Ephemera
The Mormon Journey
2012 Catalogue
Ashworth and Cook
Rare Books, Manuscripts, Photos, Art and Ephemera
First Vision Bicentennial Catalogue, 2020

%



Salt Lake 13th Ward Meeting House on Second South between First and Second East



Pictured here is the Salt Lake 13th Ward building along with a "Certificate of Share" document associated the the 13th Ward. This share is very rare and very few similar documents are known as such from various early LDS Wards.

Shown above is a very early photo of the Nauvoo House in Nauvoo. Below is one of two different types of stock which was issued to fund the building of this house. None were ever actually issued but many survive and is one of the most obtainable relics of paper from early Nauvoo.

Spanish Fork, Utah, Nov 17 1899

Mr S. S. Wood Mercantile Co.

Bought of Spanish Fork Co-operative Institution,

DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Flour, Grain, and Produce.

MANUFACTURERS OF Harness, Boots and Shoes.

Interest of 1 per cent per month will be charged after 30 days.

JOHN JONES, Supt.

2346 @ 15

1800 " "

2697
1500
4197

No. 141 SPANISH FORK 15 Cents.

Mercantile Company,

Spanish Fork, Utah Co. U. T.

WILL PAY TO BEARER

Fifteen 15 Cents.

in Merchandise at Retail.

Signed Jas. E. Watkins Treasurer.

Dispatch Steam Print. Provo.

Shown here is a very scarce Spanish Fork 15c scrip along with a unique receipt from the same establishment.

No. 510

BRIGHAM CITY

15 Shares

Mercantile and Manufacturing Association.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT Richard J. Davis

is entitled to Fifteen Shares of Five (5.00) Dollars each in the Capital Stock of this Institution, Transferable on the Books of the Institution only on surrender of this Certificate.

In Witness Whereof, the Seal of said Institution is hereunto affixed, at Brigham City, this 13 day of June 1883

W. L. Watkins Secretary. Lorenzo Snow President.

15 shares of stock from 1883 from the Brigham City Mercantile and Manufacturing Association is shown here with an equally rare Co-op scrip with a face value of 25c. It has number 2435 which indicated that many were issued but today only a few specimens have survived.

No. 2435 25 Cts.

Good for Twenty-Five Cents,

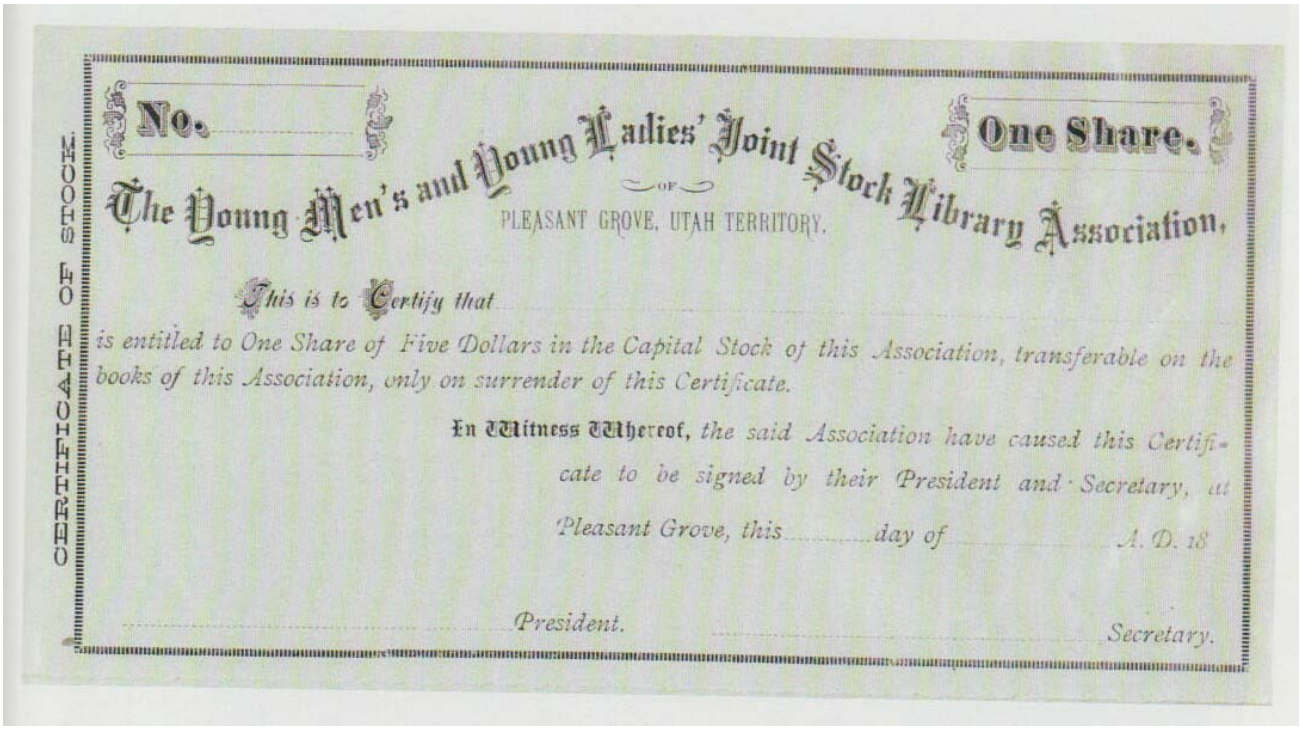
IN

HOME PRODUCTS.

Brigham City Co-operative.

W. L. Watkins

Secretary.



CERTIFICATE OF STOCK.

No. ..... One Share.

The Young Men's and Young Ladies' Joint Stock Library Association,

OF

PLEASANT GROVE, UTAH TERRITORY.

This is to Certify that .....

is entitled to One Share of Five Dollars in the Capital Stock of this Association, transferable on the books of this Association, only on surrender of this Certificate.

In Witness Whereof, the said Association have caused this Certificate to be signed by their President and Secretary, at Pleasant Grove, this ..... day of ..... A. D. 18

..... President. ..... Secretary.

Pictured here are two unique documents from early Utah. Both appear to be unused. Such holographic documents are usually unique and collected as such.

No. 68

10,000 Shares at $100 Each.

Capital Stock, $1,000,000.00.

SHARES.

UTAH ✻ COLONIZATION ✻ & ✻ IMPROVEMENT ✻ CO.

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 1ST, 1892.

Salt Lake City, ... 189

This Certifies That .....

is entitled to ..... Shares of the Capital Stock of the UTAH COLONIZATION & IMPROVEMENT CO.

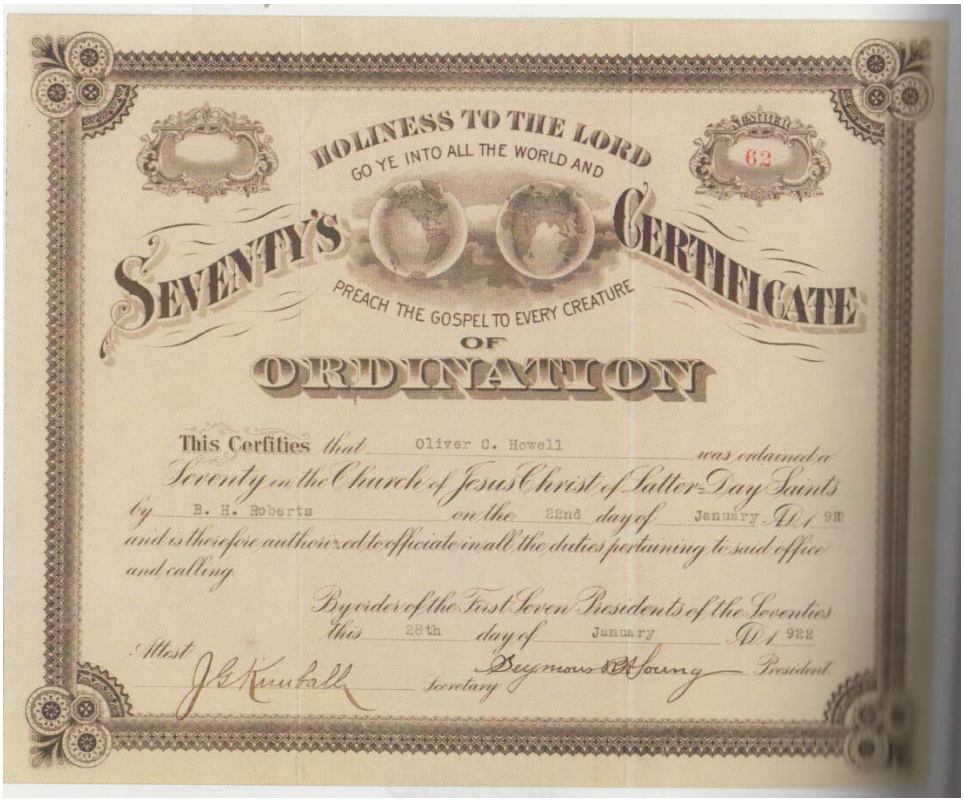
Transferable on the Books of the Company by endorsement hereon and surrender of this Certificate.

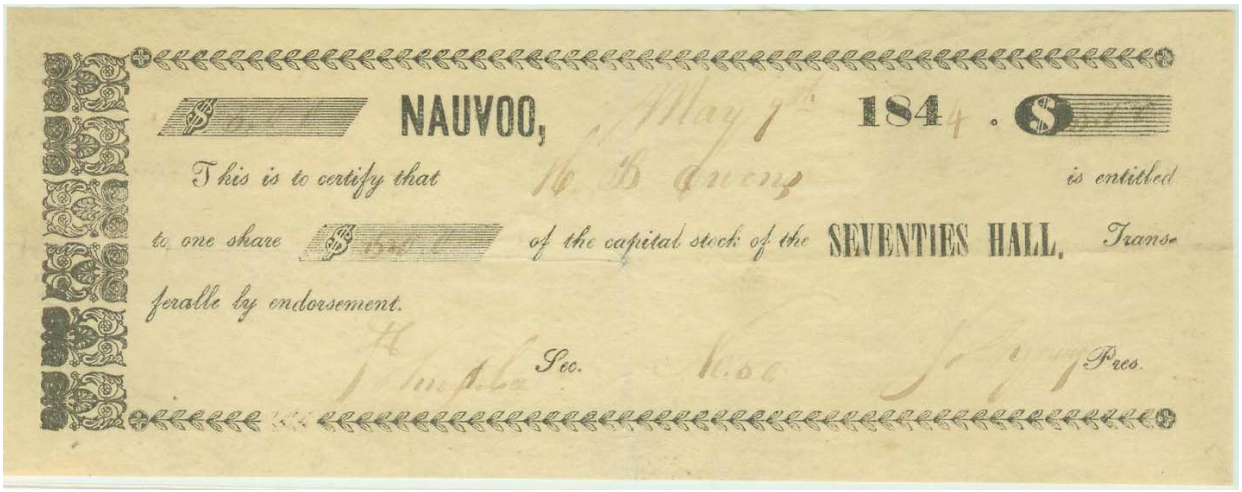
Secretary. President.

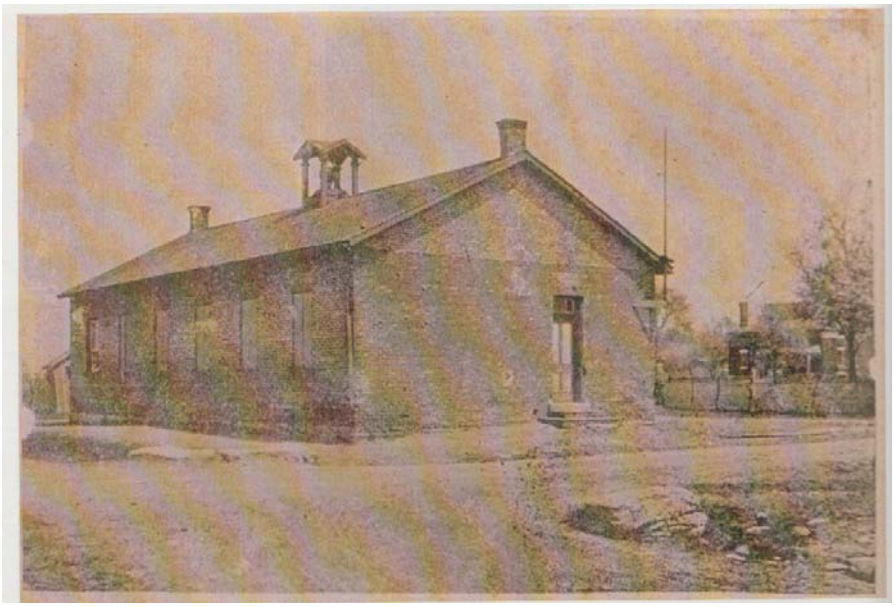
KELLY & CO., PRINTERS, SALT LAKE.

This Temple ticket is quite different from those tickets issued for the several dedication sessions. It was specifically intended to admit patrons to the Temple Tower on April 6th, 1892 for the laying of the Temple capstone. This was observed by many people lining the adjacent streets, climbing telephone poles and buildings to observe the ceremony as best they could from a distance. This ticket is quite rare as only a limited number were issued to people who would be admitted to the Temple Tower to observe the ceremony.

Although from Sacramento, many such mining certificates have their origin in Utah. This example is just one of a group of highly collected such documents.


HOLINESS TO THE LORD
GO YE INTO ALL THE WORLD AND
62
SEVENTY'S CERTIFICATE
PREACH THE GOSPEL TO EVERY CREATURE
OF
ORDINATION
This Certifies that Oliver C. Howell was ordained a
Seventy in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints
by B. H. Roberts on the 22nd day of January A.D. 19
and is therefore authorized to officiate in all the duties pertaining to said office
and calling
By order of the First Seven Presidents of the Seventies
this 28th day of January A.D. 1922
Attest J. E. Kimball Secretary Seymour B. Young President


NAUVOO, May 1st 184 .
This is to certify that
is entitled
to one share
of the capital stock of the SEVENTIES HALL, Transferable by endorsement.
Sec.
Pres.



Here is a very early photo of the Seventies Hall in Nauvoo Illinois. Also shown is a very rare Seventies Hall stock certificate along with a Seventies ordination certificate. Documents associated with the Seventies Hall in Nauvoo are extremely rare.

NAUVOO LEGION.
No. 452
July 25, 1843.
This Certificate will be received by the Nauvoo Legion as one dollar, in payment of debts due the Legion, and redeemable by the Paymaster General, on demand, with any monies in the Treasury.
Major General.
Lieutenant General.
Paymaster General.

Another very rare piece of what appears to be a $1 certificate from the Nauvoo Legion dated 1843. It is signed by Joseph Smith, the Lieutenant General. Shown also is a period Nauvoo Legion placard.

To the right is something from early Utah that I found quite interesting. Possibly we should pass out similar badges out to our UNS senior members.

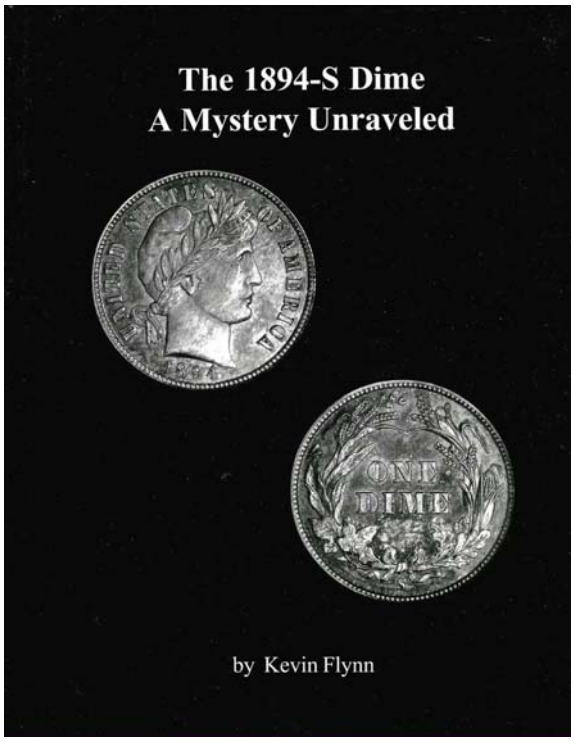
Theater and the arts were very popular in early Salt Lake City.

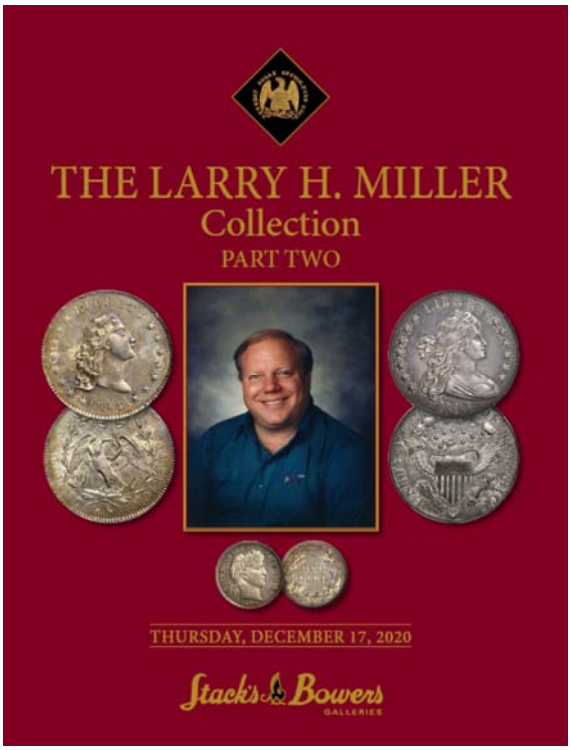
Shown above is a payment ticket from the Deseret Dramatic Association (DDA).

At right is a placard for the same organization and finally in a very early photo below is the Salt Lake Theater.

The Story of the 1894-S Dime

Doug Nyholm





The 1894-S dime has always intrigued me. I remember in my early days as a collector attending a California Numismatic Convention at the Jack Tar hotel in San Francisco where a 1894-S dime sold at auction for $50,000 and made local headlines.

The story about its rarity has always been clouded in mystery as to why only 24 specimens were coined. Also the story of a a San Francisco mint employee's daughter was given three of them and told to save them for someday they would be valuable. Supposedly on her way home she stopped to purchase an ice cream cone with one of them and a well circulated example has been attributed to that purchase. This and other stories were related in the Stacks-Bowers sale of the Larry H. Miller specimen in 2020 for over $1 million dollars.

Their auction descprition reprinted here closely related to the information in Kevin Flynn's book "The 1894-S Dime, A Mystery unraveled" published in 2005.

Again, reprinted here from the original Stacks-Bowers catalogue is most of the auction descpritin which would be difficult to expand upon which is probably the best information about this rare coin that attempts to unravel its mystery and origin.

Thanks to both Kevin Flynn and Stacks-Bowers for their involvement in this rarity.

Stack's Bowers Galleries is Selected by

The United States Mint to Present

THE LEGENDARY SPACE FLOWN 2000-W SACAGAWEA DOLLARS

In 22K Gold

Flown on the Space Shuttle Columbia in July 1999 and stored in Fort Knox for nearly three decades

Only Seven Available for Public Ownership, Offered Exclusively by Stack's Bowers Galleries

#5 of Top 100 Modern Coins, per PCGS

As well as

The Very First Struck 2025-W 25th Anniversary Sacagawea Dollar in 24K Gold

To be auctioned on behalf of
The United States Mint

September 12, 2025
Griffin Studios • Costa Mesa, CA
9:00 AM PT (12:00 PM ET)

For More Information: 800-458-4646 (CA) • 800-566-2580 (NY)• Info@StacksBowers.com

1550 Scenic Ave., Ste. 150, Costa Mesa, CA 92626 • 949.253.0916 • Info@StacksBowers.com
470 Park Ave., New York, NY 10022 • 212.582.2580 • NYC@stacksbowers.com
Visit Us Online at StacksBowers.com

SBG UNS USM_Sacagawea_250901

Stack's Bowers Galleries

America's Oldest and Most Accomplished Rare Coin Auctioneer

California • New York • Boston • Miami • Philadelphia • New Hampshire • Oklahoma • Hong Kong • Copenhagen • Paris • Vancouver

LEGENDARY COLLECTIONS | LEGENDARY RESULTS | A LEGENDARY AUCTION FIRM

"The 1894-S Barber dime." "The 1894-S dime." "The '94-S." The mere mention of this coin, is enough to attract the attention of even casual collectors of United States coinage. It is one of the classic rarities in all of numismatics, a legendary coin in the same league as the 1804 silver dollar and 1913 Liberty Head nickel. Indeed, legend has long surrounded the 1894-S dime; the yarns that have been spun to explain its production, distribution and the discovery of individual examples are as captivating as its rarity. Modern scholarship has shed much light on this issue, but while the true story of its creation is not as dramatic as the various theories and myths that have cropped up over the years, the issue has lost none of its mystique. The stories that kindled excitement in the minds of earlier generations of numismatists researching or discussing the 1894-S dime, are the same stories that will continue to fascinate today's collectors as well as future generations.

There are many reasons why the 1894-S Barber dime is ranked No. 4 in the popular reference *100 Greatest U.S. Coins* by Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth (third edition published 2008). It is likely that any collector could name the coins found in the top three rankings: the 1913 Liberty Head nickel, of which only five are known; the MCMVII Ultra High Relief Saint-Gaudens double eagle, widely regarded as the most beautiful coin ever struck in the United States Mint; and the mysterious 1933 Saint-Gaudens double eagle, the only example considered legal to own once being the central player in a U.S. government sting operation. Rounding out the list of the top five of the 100 greatest U.S. coins in this list is, of course, the "King of American Coins," the 1804 silver dollar. The 1894-S dime is clearly in very select company at the apex of U.S. numismatics.

First and foremost among the reasons for the 1894-S dime's enduring fame is its rarity. For most numismatists, "dreaming about," "casually discussing," or "researching" are as close as they will get to an 1894-S dime. Only 24 examples were struck with a net mintage of just 21 coins after three were assayed. As of this writing, only nine specimens are positively confirmed to exist. Market appearances are usually few and far between, for 1894-S dimes have traditionally spent years, if not decades, in tightly held collections. The fact that three have been offered in the 16-month period beginning with our August 2019 ANA Auction is far from the norm. Even collectors with sufficient funds to acquire an 1894-S dime are often delayed in, if not denied, realizing their dream for lack of a buying opportunity. The specimen offered here is making its first auction appearance in 20 years -- illustrating the important bidding opportunity that this offering represents.

Also crucial to the fame of the 1894-S dime are the theories, stories and myths that have been passed down over the years since it was discovered. So entrenched is the legend of this dime, that we begin our discussion with the more popular theories surrounding its creation and the existence of a few of the survivors.

Creation of a Rarity: The Theories

Over the years a number of theories have been advanced to explain the striking of just 24 dimes at the San Francisco Mint in 1894. Four of these theories have proved particularly popular with numismatic researchers.

Theory No. 1 - - Closing out a Bullion Account

One of the earliest theories advanced to explain the striking of just 24 dimes at the San Francisco Mint in 1894 originated with Farran Zerbe (former president of the American Numismatic Association), and was published in the April 1928 issue of *The Numismatist*, Volume XLI. In an article titled "Two Extreme Rarities in Recent U.S. Coinage," Zerbe is quoted as follows:

"To close a bullion account at the San Francisco Mint at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1894, it was found necessary to show 40 cents, odd in the year's coinage. The mint not having coined any dimes during the year, the dime dies were put to work, and to produce the needed 40 cents, 24 pieces were struck, any reasonable amount of even dollars over the 40 cents being readily absorbed in the account. It has been stated that at the time no thought was given by the mint people that a rarity has been produced, it being supposed that they would, as always in the past, be ordered to coin dimes before the close of the year. It so happened that no dime coinage was ordered and the unintentional error was not realized until the year's coinage record was closed. It is said that two or three of the pieces were obtained by mint people at the time of coinage, "just to have a new dime," and following the disclosure of rarity these were sold to collectors for $25 or more a piece. Except these two or three pieces, the coinage is said to have gone into a bag with other dimes and is supposed to have passed from the mint for circulation. I do not know of prices. One of the stories I have heard is of a barber in Olean, N.Y., who for years had been kidded by his friends for scrutinizing every dime that came his way for 1894 and the S mint mark, was eventually rewarded for discovering one, which was sold for $100. My information about the limited coinage was obtained at the San Francisco mint in 1905."

Zerbe's source at the San Francisco Mint in 1905 was almost certainly Charles Gorham, the facility's melter and refiner at that time, who had held the position of chief coiner in 1894 when the dimes were struck. Gorham is certainly a reputable source in this context, which has helped make this theory popular.

Theory No. 2 - Assay

This theory first gained widespread exposure in the early 20th century, when Edgar H. Adams wrote a column on numismatics titled "Few Finds of Rare Coins" that appeared in the March 29, 1908 issue of the *New York Sun*. An excerpt from this column is included in Q. David Bowers' 2019 edition of *A Guide Book of Barber Silver Coins*:

"There are right now in active circulation several issues of United States coins which if found by the average citizen would make the

time he spends in glancing through his change profitable.

"One of these is the United States dime dated 1894 that were was struck at the branch mint in San Francisco. The coin bears on the reverse the little mint letter 'S' to distinguish it from all the other ten cent pieces of the year. Yet while the rest of the dimes exist in considerable numbers and are worth but their face value, the San Francisco dime would easily bring $50.

"The available information regarding the coin shows that but twenty-four of the denomination were made in 1894. This figure is only an estimate, for the actual number does not appear in the records. That so few were coined was due to a peculiar circumstance.

"Weigher [Frank C.] Berdan, now in the coiner's department of the San Francisco Mint, says that in July 1894 an order for $100,000 worth of silver coins had been completed and was ready for delivery. In order to provide specimens for assay purposes, the law requiring that a certain number of pieces from each melt, or order, be forwarded to the Mint headquarters for the purposes of annual assay, Mr. Berdan had the coining department strike a number of pieces from the dime dies.

"He says there may have been twenty-four of these and there may have been less, probably not over twenty, as the matter of counting them was not deemed to be of importance. Two or three pieces in fact, he said, would have answered the requirements just well.

"He took a couple of ordinary dimes from his pocket and exchanged them for two of the new ten cent pieces merely from a desire to possess the first specimens that had come from the dies of this denomination for the year. He said that the idea of the dimes ever becoming scarce never entered his mind, for an order for 100,000 pieces might be expected any day, and no one would have imagined that the entire year would pass without the dies again being brought into requisition.

"Yet 1894 did pass without any more coins of the denomination being struck there, and the only dimes dated 1894 and showing the 'S' mint mark were the two pieces referred to, which afterward fell into the hands of a well-known mint mark collector. The remainder of the pieces are right at the present moment passing from hand to hand, their temporary owners not being aware of their value to a coin collector.

"The above would seem to indicate that no other San Francisco Mint officials obtained any at the time."

As with Zerbe's source for Theory No. 1 outlined above, Adams' source for Theory No. 2 is also reputable: Frank C. Berdan, who was employed as weigher at the San Francisco Mint when the 1894-S dimes were produced. A number of points in Berdan's account, as related by Adams, are certainly true, and his position at the San Francisco Mint in 1894 has also helped to give the assay theory traction. However, the assay of coins struck in the mints was a normal part of the coinage process during the 1890s. Coins were struck, and then certain ones were set aside for assay. No one at the San Francisco Mint in 1894 would have struck any coins expressly for assay, not three coins, 24, or any other quantity. To do so, in a sense, would have been putting the cart before the horse and would have been contrary to mint practice at the time.

It is also worth noting in connection with this theory that it was once thought that five 1894-S dimes had been reserved for assay, the two additional coins supposedly collected from the cashier at the San Francisco Mint on June 25, 1894, as part of the monthly assay. Thanks to recent research done by Nancy Oliver and Richard Kelly, however, we now know that those coins referred to two of the three examples sent to the East Coast. Additional coins were not reserved on a monthly basis for assay at the San Francisco Mint in 1894.

Theory No. 3 - Sale to Collectors for a Profit

Such a practice is certainly not without precedent in the history of the United States Mint in the years leading up to 1894. During the tenures as Mint director of James Ross Snowden (1853 to 1861) and Henry R. Linderman (1867 to 1869 and 1873 to 1878), in particular, many famous restrikes, mulings, and fantasy pieces were produced expressly for sale to collectors for profit (to say nothing of the host of so-called patterns made during the late 1860s and 1870s that were also sold to collectors in pattern Proof sets). In addition to the mintage of just 24 coins, the fact that tradition regards all 1894-S dimes as Proofs would seem to support the theory that these coins were specially prepared for sale to collectors. There is, however, a significant difference between the 1894-S dime and these other coins: the 24-coin mintage, paltry as it is, was duly recorded in Mint records and listed in the *Report of the Director of the Mint for 1895* in the table on pages 212 to 213. This means that the 1894-S is a regular issue United States Mint coin, which is further confirmed by the fact that most of the 24 examples produced were forwarded to Chief Coiner Charles Gorham for distribution into circulation.

Theory No. 4 - John and Hallie Daggett and the "Ice Cream Story"

This is the most famous story about the 1894-S dime, the one with which most collectors of U.S. coins are familiar. This theory traces its origins to an article that James Johnson wrote for the September 1972 issue of *Coin World* in which he attempted to compile all information about the 1894-S dime and present a roster of examples known at that time. In response, Johnson received a letter from a Guy Chapman that prompted him to update his story on the 1894-S dime in the June 27, 1973 issue of *Coin World*:

"Guy L. Chapman of California wrote that one evening in 1954, the late Earl Parker came into the Redwood Empire Coin Club and put two dimes in Chapman's hand. They were the two 1894-S dimes Parker had just acquired from Hallie Daggett, daughter of the San Francisco Mint superintendent in 1894.

"Parker offered them to Chapman, but Chapman said he had to check with his wife before spending that kind of money! When he got home, he and his wife agreed that he should buy them, but it was very late and he didn't want to call Parker at that time of night. He would call at 9 o'clock the next day. Chapman's birth year was 1894, one reason for the interest.

"He did call, and Parker told him he had sold the coins before breakfast. Presumably they were Nos. 5 and 9 in my earlier Coin World *listing.*

"Here's the important part: at the Redwood Empire Coin Club Parker repeated what Hallie Daggett had told him when he bought the coins from her. She said this:

"'In 1894 a banker friend of Daggett's found there would be no dimes struck that year. So he asked Daggett to make some pieces especially for a small group of friends. There were 24 struck, and eight of eight people got three including Daggett. Daggett gave three to his daughter Hallie who was around and told her to put them away until she was as old as he was, and then she could sell them for a good price. On the way home she spent one for a dish of ice cream. The other two she put away until she sold them to Earl Parker in 1954. What is not known is who the other seven people were or whether they were connected with the mint in any way.'

"There is no reason to disbelieve Hallie Daggett's story. There is every reason to believe that later the Mint would say anything rather than admit what was done, hence the conflicting reports given out in the later years."

Walter Breen picked up this story and published it in his numismatic works. The version in his 1988 *Complete Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coins* reads:

"However, the most famous of all Barber dimes is beyond doubt the 1894-S. Of only 24 minted (all as proofs), reported June 30, 1894, only a dozen are traced. These were special strikings made by Mint Superintendent J. Daggett for a group of banker friends. Each of eight persons received three; Daggett gave his three to daughter Hallie, telling her to put them away until she was as old as he was, at which time she would be able to sell them for a good price. On the way home, the child supposedly spent one for a dish of ice cream, but kept the other two until 1954, when she sold them to the coin dealer Earl Parker. As Parker had three, someone's memory is evidently at fault."

Breen's writings have helped to make this one of the most widely disseminated stories about the 1894-S dime, aided greatly by the fact that it is a wonderful tale.

What Really Happened: Inadvertent Creation of a Rarity

The true story of the 1894-S Barber dime begins as it does for most regular issue United States Mint coins. After producing 2,491,401 dimes during calendar year 1893, the staff at the San Francisco Mint had every reason to believe that they would produce a generous number of dimes the following year. Indeed, the West Coast facility received five pairs of 1894-dated dime dies from the Philadelphia Mint in November 1893, followed by another five pairs in January 1894. As it turned out, however, 1894 was the second year in the serious economic depression known as the Panic of 1893, that would last until 1897 and affect every sector of the United States economy. By 1894 the economy had already shrunk to the point where there was little need for new circulating coinage and nearly half of the year passed with the dime presses in the San Francisco Mint remaining idle.

On April 7, 1894, the sub-treasury in San Francisco delivered to the Mint nearly $1 million in uncurrent and/or damaged coins. This was normal procedure for all United States mints at the time and these coins were eventually melted and struck into new coins. According to Richard G. Kelly and Nancy Y. Oliver in *Gold In His Veins: The story of John Daggett, Early California Mine Owner, Mint Master, Lieutenant Governor & More*:

"The uncurrent coinage included: $524,000 in half dollars, $273,000 in quarters, $40 in twenty cent pieces, $201,230 in dimes, $1,225 in half dimes, and $5.00 in three cent pieces. Later, the transfer amount in coin was found to be slightly more than previously noted, as $23.50 more of half dollars, and $6.50 in quarters were added. Beginning some time in May or early June, this mass of 'unacceptable' silver coin was melted, made into silver bars, which were eventually made into new silver coin of most denominations. It is assumed that at least dollars, halves, and quarters were made from the reprocessed silver, but after all was said and done, there was still a small portion of silver bullion left."

This "small portion" is the silver from which the rare 1894-S dimes were eventually struck.

Confirmation of both the recoinage process and the 24-coin mintage of the 1894-S dime is provided by San Francisco Mint Chief Clerk Robert Barnett, who provided the following information to a reporter for the *San Francisco Bulletin* in October of 1895:

"All undercurrent subsidiary coins, viz., those containing other than the design now being used when received at the sub-treasury, are not again allowed to go into circulation, but are sent to the mint to be recoined with the current design. In the course of the year 1894 we received a large sum in these coins, but having an ample supply of dimes on hand, it was not intended to coin any of that denomination in 1894.

"However, when nearly all of this subsidiary coin bullion had been utilized, we found on our hands a quantity that would coin to advantage only into dimes and into dimes it was coined, making just twenty-four of them."

Despite his official title of chief clerk, Barnett was actually serving as the acting superintendent of the San Francisco Mint in 1894. The actual superintendent, John Daggett, was kept from fulfilling his duties for much of the year for various reasions, including frequent bouts of sciatica and trips to check on mines in which he had financial interests. Barnett, therefore, was the one person at the San Francisco Mint in 1894 who would know better than anyone how many 1894-S dimes were struck and the circumstances under which they were produced.

Two pieces of official correspondence from Acting Superintendent Barnett to other Mint officials on the East Coast confirm that the staff in San Francisco followed the normal procedure at the time regarding the assay of coins struck in the various United States mints. The first letter, dated June 9, 1894, is from Barnett to Director of the Mint Robert Preston in Washington, D.C. As presented in Kevin Flynn's 2005 reference *The 1894-S Dime: A Mystery Unraveled*:

"June 9th 1894.

"Hon. R.E. Preston
"Director of the Mint
"Washington, D.C

"Sir:-
"I forward to your address to-day per registered mail one dollar and seventy cents, in coins reserved for Special Assay, taken from deliveries of this date, as follows, viz:-

"Del. No.77. Two (2) Half Dollars = $1.00
"[Del. No.]78 Two (2) Quarter .50
"[Del. No.]79 Two (2) Dimes .20
"$1.70

"Respectfully yours,
"Robt. Barnett
"Acting Superintendent"

The second letter is dated June 28, 1894, again from Barnett, but this time to the superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint. A copy of this letter is also presented in Flynn's reference:

"June 28th 1894.
"Supt. U.S. Mint.
"Philadelphia, Pa.

"Sir:-
"I forward to your address to-day per Wells Fargo [illegible] Express a box containing the following gold and silver coins reserved for annual assay from the coinage executed by this Mint during the quarter ending June 30th 1894 - viz:-

"265 Double Eagles value $5300.00
"460 Half Dollars [value] 230.00
"789 Quarter [Dollars value] 197.25
"1 Dimes [value] .10
"$5727.35

"Respectfully yours,
"Robt. Barnett
"Acting Superintendent"

The first letter confirms that the 1894-S dimes were struck on June 9, 1894, and both letters confirm that three specimens were taken for assay and shipped to the East Coast for that purpose. As related above in Edgar H. Adam's column for the *New York Sun*, Weigher Frank C. Berdan obtained two of the 1894-S dimes in exchange for two older dimes "merely from a desire to possess the first specimens that had come from the dies of this denomination for the year." The remaining 19 coins were forwarded to Chief Coiner Charles Gorham who, according to Farran Zerbe, may also have acquired a couple of examples for himself. The additional pieces were unceremoniously placed into a bag of earlier dated dimes and released into circulation, the entire 24-coin mintage having been recorded in Mint records and eventually listed in the *Report of the Director of the Mint for 1895* in the table on pages 212 to 213.

As June 1894 passed into July, Mint personnel in San Francisco had no idea that they had inadvertently created a rarity, having struck the coins with the belief that additional dime coinage would be required during the second half of 1894. As it turned out, however, this never happened, leaving a mintage of just 24 coins for the 1894-S (with a net mintage of 21 coins after three examples were forwarded to the East Coast for assay). A small number (at least the two coins acquired by Weigher Frank C. Berdan) were obtained by San Francisco Mint employees, while the remaining examples were released into circulation.

Although all well preserved 1894-S dimes exhibit some qualities of traditional Proof coins -- namely reflective surfaces and sharply struck design elements -- there is no evidence that San Francisco Mint employees polished either the dies or planchets used to produce them. On the other hand, only a single die pair was used to strike all known examples, and the fresh state of those dies did impart a *prooflike* surface. In the end the facts speak for themselves: the reason that Acting Superintendent Robert Barnett gives for the production of these coins, and the eventual release of most examples into circulation, would not have required anything other than circulation strikes. Historically, however, the 1894-S has always been regarded as a Proof issue and, as confirmed below in our roster of known examples, PCGS and NGC certify all well preserved specimens as Proofs or Branch Mint Proofs.

Early Numismatic Interest in the 1894-S Dime

Although Augustus G. Heaton's now famous treatise *Mint Marks* had been published the year before, in 1894 very few numismatists collected coins from the branch mints. Most who did acquired coins from circulation rather than obtaining Mint State examples directly from the mints. A notable exception was Pennsylvania oil man and Washington, D.C., financier John M. Clapp, who began ordering coins directly from each mint in 1893. According to Q. David Bowers:

"On November 2, 1894, [Clapp] wrote to San Francisco to order one example of each coin. Acting Superintendent Robert Barnett replied on November 9, stating, 'We have no coinage dimes 1894.'"

Others also requested dimes directly from the San Francisco Mint in 1894, including George Eavenson of Colorado, Eugene B. Stevens of Kansas, H.M. Ensminger of Pennsylvania, Peter Mougey of Cincinnati, and even Augustus G. Heaton. The final listed received Barnett's reply to his October 30, 1894 request: "We have no 10 cent pieces coinage 1894."

Heaton published the earliest numismatic reference to the 1894-S dime and its rarity when he updated his 1893 *Mint Marks* with an article titled "Late Coinage of the United States Mint" that appeared in the March 1900 issue of *The Numismatist*:

"The San Francisco Mint takes proudly to itself the sensation of later U.S. coinage in striking but $2.40 worth of dimes, or 24 pieces *in all, in the year 1894. Of these, the writer possesses* the only one known *to the numismatic world."*

How Heaton acquired his 1894-S dime is unknown, the later provenance of that specimen also unknown since none of the examples currently accounted for can be traced back to him.

John M. Clapp also eventually succeeded in acquiring an 1894-S dime. By 1900, in fact, the Clapp cabinet included two examples of this famous rarity, at least one of which was acquired from a source in San Francisco, although not directly from the mint as Clapp had originally intended. Current numismatic thought is that one or both of the 1894-S dimes once owned by Clapp were the coins that Weight Frank C. Berdan obtained through exchange shortly after striking.

What May Have Happened: Earl Parker and the "Ice Cream Story"

The theory about John and Hallie Daggett and the "Ice Cream Story" requires closer examination, if for no other reason than it is the most famous theory about the 1894-S dime. There are a number of problems with this story and, in short, most (although perhaps not all of it!) is untrue. For starters Hallie Daggett was 15 years old in 1894, thereby older than the little girl she is portrayed as in the account. She was also one of three surviving children of John Daggett in 1894, so why the father would chose to give all three 1894-S dimes to one child instead of giving one to each of his children is curious.

More significantly, and as related above, modern numismatic scholarship has confirmed that three of the 24 1894-S dimes struck were forwarded to the East Coast for assay. The 21 remaining coins cannot be divided equitably into three coins each for eight persons. Additionally, this account does not allow for the two specimens acquired by Weigher Frank C. Berdan.

The final nail in the coffin of the theory that the 1894-S dimes were specially struck by Mint Superintendent John Daggett for

banker friends is the fact that Daggett was absent from his post for most of 1894. As previously confirmed, it was actually Chief Clerk Robert Barnett who, as acting superintendent, oversaw the striking of the 24 1894-S dimes. It was Barnett, and not Daggett, who signed the letters that accompanied the assay specimens to Washington, D.C., and Philadelphia, answered most of the inquiries from contemporary collectors seeking an examples for their collections, and gave the first public interview about the coins to the *San Francisco Bulletin* in 1895.

While it is obvious that Superintendent Daggett did not order a special striking of 24 1894-S dimes, there remains the fact that San Francisco dealer Earl Parker owned two of these coins during the 1950s. Parker clearly did not acquire the coins from Hallie Daggett as per the legend. There is, however, another account of Earl Parker's acquisition of and presentation of two 1894-S dimes at a California numismatic gathering during the 1950s that lends credibility to a different version of the famous "ice cream story." Kevin Flynn writes:

"The author spoke with Ken Jordan from California. Mr. Jordan was the President of the Rosemont Coin Club starting in 1959. Mr. Jordan was with Guy Chapman when Earl Parker came to the coin show and offered the two 1894-S dimes for sale for $500 per dime. Mr. Parker said he remembered the date Earl Parker stopped in was in 1957...Mr. Jordan said that he remembered holding both coins. He remembered the story that Earl Parker had told him, that he, Mr. Parker, had purchased the coins from a daughter of a banker who lived in Ukiah, CA. She had told Mr. Parker that her father had given her three coins and that she had spent one on ice cream on the way home. She was told by her father to hold the coins until she was old when they would be valuable. Mr. Jordan said that the other individual who was present was Henry Reed."

There so many similarities between the Chapman and Jordan accounts that they obviously refer to the same interaction with Earl Parker, during which Parker clearly told the well known story about Hallie Daggett.

The missing piece of the puzzle was actually printed in the February 1951 edition of the *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, in other words 22 years before the John and Hallie Daggett theory was put forth. Flynn again:

"In the February 1951 issue of the Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, an article stated that Wm. F. Bailey of San Francisco forwarded a newspaper clipping telling of the sale, by a non-collector, of two specimens of the 1894-S dime. According to the story, back in 1894, a banker in Ukiah gave three dimes to his little daughter and told her to save them as they would some day be valuable. Then the Ukiah woman sold two of them for $2,750.00 each. The woman stated that she looked high and low for the third specimen, but finally remembered that it was a hot day in 1894 when her father gave her those dimes and she visited an ice cream parlor on the way home. Ukiah is a town in California, which is 115 miles north of San Francisco.*

"This story did not mention Hallie Daggett as the source of the coins and this story did not mention the banker's friend theory that a banker friend of John Daggett asked Mr. Daggett to strike 1894-S dimes. The source of this story had to be Earl Parker as he is the only individual who purchased two specimens."

Although Parker's acquisition of these two 1894-S dimes was not disclosed until 1951, the purchase from the Ukiah woman had to take place before April 1949. Parker was a member of the California State Numismatic Association (CSNA). In researching the association's history, Ruth Phillips (as related in Flynn) found an entry for the April 1949 CSNA show in San Jose that Earl Parker had an exhibit there that included an 1894-S dime. He also exhibited an 1894-S dime at the CSNA show in Oakland the following year.

It is clear that Earl Parker acquired two 1894-S dimes from an elderly woman, showing them to Guy Chapman, Ken Jordan, Henry Reed and perhaps others at one or more numismatic gatherings in the 1950s. The source of the dimes was not Hallie Daggett, however, but rather the daughter of a banker from Ukiah, California. Either through faulty memory, the desire to enhance the story of the 1894-S dime by linking the issue directly to Superintendent John Daggett, or both, the "ice cream story" was embellished by the substitution of Hallie Daggett as the young girl. Since there is no way to confirm it, of course, the "ice cream story" itself remains just that -- a story. Yet even without Superintendent John Daggett and his daughter Hallie as the chief players, the possibility remains that at least the basic plot of this most famous of numismatic legends concerning the 1894-S dime could be true.

Roster of 1894-S Dimes

The foundation of this roster is credited to David Lawrence's sale of the Richmond Collection, March 2005, lot 1295, Stack's 72nd Anniversary Sale of October 2007, lot 4921, and Heritage's FUN Signature Auction of January 2016, lot 5317, as well as work

done by James G. Johnson, Walter Breen, William A. Burd, David Lawrence, Mark Borckardt, Kevin Flynn, Q. David Bowers, Saul Teichman, Wayne Burt, Doug Trentman, and your cataloger (JLA) in his 2009 reference *Collecting & Investing Strategies for Barber Dimes*.

The rosters and rankings listed after each specimen under the "Cross Reference" header refer to the following sources:

-James G. (Jim) Johnson, writings published in *Coin World*, 1972 and 1973

-James G. (Jim) Johnson, N.L.G., "How rare is it?," Bowers and Merena *Rare Coin Review*, No. 64, 1987

-Walter Breen, *Walter Breen's Complete Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coins*, 1988

-Walter Breen, *Walter Breen's Encyclopedia of United States and Colonial Proof Coins: 1722-1989*

-Stack's sale of the James A. Stack, Sr. Collection, January 1990, lot 206

-David Lawrence, *The Complete Guide to Barber Dimes*, 1991

-William A. Burd, "The Inscrutable 1894-S Dime," *The Numismatist*, February 1994

1 - ***PCGS Branch Mint Proof-66. CAC. The James A. Stack Specimen.*** *Ex San Francisco source circa 1894, possibly Frank C. Berdan, weigher at the San Francisco Mint; J.M. Clapp, before 1900; John H. Clapp; Clapp estate; Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr., 1942, via Stack's; our (Stack's) sale of the H.R. Lee Collection (Eliasberg duplicates), October 1947, lot 348, where it realized $2,150; James A. Stack, Sr.; our (Stack's) sale of the James A. Stack, Sr. Collection, January 1990, lot 206, where it realized $275,000; Armen Vartian, agent for David "D."; Jay Parrino, sold to the following for $450,000; David Lawrence Rare Coins, sold to the following for $825,000; Bradley Hirst, owner of the Richmond Collection, December 1998; David Lawrence's sale of the Richmond Collection, Part III, March 2005, lot 1295, where it realized $1,322,500; Dan Rosenthal, owner of the "Just Having Fun" Collection; David Lawrence Rare Coins, acquired from Dan Rosenthal and his agent, Mitchell Spivack, sold to the following for $1,900,000; John Albanese, July 2007; private collector; Heritage's sale of the Smoke Rise Collection, January 2016 FUN Signature Auction, lot 5317, where it realized $1,997,500. The plate coin for the 2008 edition of the book 100 Greatest U.S. Coins by Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth, and pictured on the front covers of the books* The 1894-S Dime: A Mystery Unraveled *(2005) by Kevin Flynn and* Collecting & Investing Strategies for Barber Dimes *(2009) by Jeff Ambio. Previously certified Proof-66 by NGC.*

Cross Reference: Johnson-6 and 8; Breen-3 and 4; Stack's-3; Lawrence-3; Burd-3

Provenance Marker(s): There is a swath of lighter toning on Liberty's cheek below the eye and behind the nose, as well as two circular variations in the toning on the reverse, the first within the top of the wreath above the right upright of the letter N in DIME and also within the wreath below the letter E in DIME.

Discussion: For many years, this coin was listed as two different specimens in the roster of known 1894-S Barber dimes. (See, for example, the provenance listings in the 1989 book *Walter Breen's Encyclopedia of United States and Colonial Poof Coins: 1722-1989,* where this coin is listed as both the #3 and #4 specimens.) We believe that the confusion surrounding this coin's provenance first arose in Stack's cataloging of the 1947 H.R. Lee Collection sale, which included duplicates from the collection of Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. This catalog strongly implies that the coin in the H.R. Lee Collection sale is different from the two specimens from the Clapp estate that had since been acquired by Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr.

In cataloging for the 1957 Empire Collection sale, Stack's also asserts that the H.R. Lee specimen is different from the Clapp/Eliasberg duplicate that eventually went to James A. Stack Sr. In the 1990 sale of the James A. Stack, Sr. Collection, however, Stack's corrected this error and stated unequivocally that the buyer of the Eliasberg duplicate out of the H.R. Lee Collection sale was indeed James A. Stack. Plate matching between the H.R. Lee specimen and the James A. Stack specimen confirms that they are indeed the same coin.

2 -***PCGS Branch Mint Proof-66. The Lawrence-Simpson Specimen.*** *Possibly discovered in a bag of change by a banker in Ukiah, California, 1894; elderly woman, presumably the banker's daughter, sold to the following for $2,750, along with one other example (the Dr. Jerry Buss Specimen, see below); Earl Parker, prior to April 1949, the purchase was not disclosed until 1951, sold at an unknown time; unknown intermediaries; W.R. Johnson; Abner Kreisberg; World-Wide Coin Co.; Bowers and Ruddy*

Galleries, listed in Rare Coin Review*, No. 21, 1974, at $97,500; John Deland; Superior's Orlando Sale of August 1992, lot 104, where it realized $165,000; Spectrum Numismatics; Kevin Lipton; David Lawrence Rare Coins and David Schweitz, October 2002, at which time it was named the (Daggett-)Lawrence Specimen in memory of David Lawrence Feigenbaum; Heritage's FUN Signature Sate of January 2005, lot 30164, where it realized $1,035,000; Legend Numismatics; Bob R. Simpson Collection; Heritage's sale of the Bob R. Simpson Collection, Part I, September 2020, lot 10055.* The plate coin in *Walter Breen's Encyclopedia of United States and Colonial Proof Coins* (1977, 1989) and *Walter Breen's Complete Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coins* (1988). Previously certified Proof-65 by PCGS and Proof-66 by NGC.

Cross Reference: Johnson-9; Breen-6; Stack's-5; Lawrence-5; Burd-4

Provenance Marker(s): There is a prominent planchet flaw in the observe field between the letter D in UNITED and the back of Liberty's head and another planchet flaw is evident at the lower reverse rim below the left side of the S mintmark.

While there is also a prominent lint mark in the obverse field above Liberty's portrait, that feature cannot be used for identification purposes because the Gillespie Specimen (see below) also exhibits a prominent lint mark in the same area.

Discussion: This coin has traditionally been attributed to Superintendent of the San Francisco Mint John Daggett, and his daughter Hallie, although recent research suggests that it was the daughter of a Ukiah, California banker who obtained this coin from her father in 1894 and sold it to Earl Parker sometime prior to April 1949.

3 - ***NGC Proof-65. CAC. The Eliasberg Specimen.*** *Ex John M. Clapp, acquired before 1900; John H. Clapp; Clapp estate; Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr., 1942, via Stack's; our (Bowers and Merena's) sale of the Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection, May 1996, lot 1250, where it realized $451,000; Harvey Stack; Holecek Family Trust; our (Stack's) 65th Anniversary Sale, October 2000, lot 565, where it realized $431,250; Larry H. Miller Collection.* ***The present example****.*

Cross Reference: Johnson-3; Breen-2; Stack's-2; Lawrence-2; Burd-2

Provenance Marker(s): A lint mark is present in the obverse field between Liberty's chin and neck.

Discussion: The pedigree for this coin has long been agreed upon by most numismatic researchers.

4 - ***PCGS Proof-64+. CAC. The Gillespie Specimen.*** *Ex Charles M. Williams; Numismatic Gallery; Numismatic Gallery's Adolphe Menjou Collection sale, June 1950, lot 311; Art Kagin's sale of the Dr. Samuel Joseph Gillespie Collection, October 1984, lot 4176; Kagin's; private collector, 1985; our (Stack's) 72nd Anniversary Sale, October 2007, lot 4921, where it realized $1,552,500; John Albanese; private collector; David Lawrence Rare Coins and an anonymous partner, April 2013; Legend Numismatics, July 2013, for more than $2,000,000.* The plate coin in Q. David Bowers' *Guide Book of Barber Silver Coins*, first published by Whitman in 2015.

Cross Reference: Johnson-Unlisted; Breen-Unlisted; Stack's-Unlisted; Lawrence-4; Burd-10

Provenance Marker(s): A tiny carbon spot is present in the obverse field at the bottom rear of Liberty's neck and what appears to be either a planchet flaw or a toning spot protrudes into the obverse field from the left side of the I in UNITED just below the midpoint of that letter.

Discussion: This coin was previously thought to be the same as the Lawrence-Simpson Specimen, #2 in our listing above. We believe that this mistake occurred because both coins share a few similar as struck features, most noticeably a lint mark in the obverse field above Liberty's portrait. Plate matching of other provenance markers shows that the two coins are different examples, but the lint mark suggests that both coins were struck sequentially or near-sequentially during the press run. A small piece of lint adhered to the die and imparted the same lint mark to at least two examples of the 1894-S Barber dime.

5 - ***PCGS Branch Mint Proof-63. CAC. The Dr. Jerry Buss Specimen.*** *Possibly discovered in a bag of change by a banker in Ukiah, California, 1894; elderly woman, presumably the banker's daughter, sold to the following for $2,750, along with one other example (the Lawrence-Simpson Specimen, see above); Earl Parker, prior to April 1949, the purchase was not disclosed until 1951, sold at an unknown time; James F. Kelly; Malcolm O.E. Chell-Frost; our (Stack's) F.S. Guggenheimer Collection sale, January 1953, lot 772, where it realized $2,100; Abner Kreisberg; Empire Coin Company; Abraham J. Kaufman; Joyce M. Kaufman; Kagin's Middle Atlantic Numismatic Association Sale/Sale of the '70s, November 1973, lot 1114, where it realized $52,000; offered by*

Montrose Coin Gallery, Montrose, California, for $75,000; Superior Galleries, 1978; Superior's sale of the Dr. Jerry Buss Collection, January 1985, lot 617, where it realized $50,600; Michelle Johnson, acting as agent for Robert Beamount; Superior's H.W. Blevins Estate and George Bodway Collection Sale, June 1988, lot 4510, where it realized $70,400; our sale of the E. Horatio Morgan Collection, August 2019 ANA Auction, lot 5178, where it realized $1,320,000.

Cross Reference: Johnson-12; Breen-7 and Unlisted; Stack's-6; Lawrence-6; Burd-5

Provenance Marker(s): A shallow planchet void slants up to the right from the lower border to the ribbon to the right of the S mintmark. There is also a strikethrough, likely from a sliver of metal, that extends to the right from the planchet void along the lower reverse border. These two features, both as made, interfered with the flow of metal during striking and resulted in an incomplete mintmark with the upper half of the S soft and the bottom half virtually absent. There are also a few wispy handling marks in the center of the wreath around the denomination ONE DIME.

Discussion: This coin has traditionally been attributed to Superintendent of the San Francisco Mint John Daggett, and his daughter Hallie, although recent research suggests that it was the daughter of a Ukiah, California banker who obtained this coin from her father in 1894 and sold it to Earl Parker sometime prior to April 1949. This coin is missing from some of the earliest rosters of the 1894-S dime.

6 - ***NGC Proof-63. The Newcomer Specimen.*** *Ex Waldo C. Newcomer; B. Max Mehl, early 1930s, sold in 1933 for $1,000; F.C.C. Boyd; Numismatic Gallery's sale of the World's Greatest Collection, May 1945, lot 756, where it realized $2,350; B. Max Mehl's sale of the Will W. Neil Collection, June 1947, lot 1433, where it realized $2,325; Abe Kosoff's sale of the Edwin M. Hydeman Collection, March 1961, lot 387, where it realized $13,000; Empire Coin Company; Hazen B. and Buol Hinman; Paramount's sale of the Century Collection, April 1965, lot 724, where it realized $12,250; Leo A. Young; RARCOA's session of Auction '80, July 1980, lot 1578, where it realized $145,000; Gary L. Young; Ron Gillio; Pacific Coast Auction's Northern California Numismatic Association Convention Sale, September 1986, lot 110, where it realized $91,300; private collector; reported stolen in Durango, Colorado by Numismatic Crime Information Center, on behalf of the LaPlata County Sheriff's Department, March 30, 2019.*

Cross Reference: Johnson-2; Breen-1; Stack's-1; Lawrence-1; Burd-1

Provenance Marker(s): What appear to be planchet flaws, toning streaks or lint marks are present on the reverse at the rim above the top of the wreath, as well as near the lower left side of the letter O in ONE. There is also a prominent obverse toning spot at the rear of Liberty's jaw, although this feature is not present in the images in some of the earlier auction catalogs in which this coin appeared, including the World's Greatest Collection and Will W. Neil Collection catalogs.

Also, the image in the Edwin M. Hydeman Collection catalog cannot be used for confirming the provenance of this specimen. The image that Abe Kosoff used in that catalog is the same that he used earlier in the catalog for the 1950 Adolphe Menjou Collection sale, even though he clearly states in his cataloging that the two coins are *different* examples.

Discussion: The provenance of this coin has long been agreed upon by most numismatic researchers. As noted above, the Newcomer Specimen of the 1894-S was reported stolen in Durango, Colorado by Numismatic Crime Information Center on March 30, 2019. The coin has not been recovered as of this writing.

7 - ***NGC Proof-62. The Norweb Specimen.*** *Ex Dr. Charles Anderson Cass; our (Stack's) Empire Collection sale, November 1957, lot 881, where it realized $4,750; Empire Coin Company (James Ruddy and Q. David Bowers), sold to the following for $6,000; Ambassador R. Henry Norweb, 1958; our (Bowers and Merena's) sale of the Norweb Collection, Part I, October 1987, lot 584, where it realized $77,000; Allen F. Lovejoy; our (Stack's) sale of the Allen F. Lovejoy Reference Collection of United States Dimes: 1792-1945, 55th Anniversary Sale of October 1990, lot 504, where it realized $93,500; Jeffrey Bernberg; RARCOA, sold to the following; Charles Litman of Coin Exchange in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 1991.*

Cross Reference: Johnson-4; Breen-8 and 7; Stack's-7; Lawrence-7; Burd-6

Provenance Marker(s): There is a horizontal scratch across Liberty's cheek and the large leaf in the lower left of the wreath on the reverse is bluntly struck.

Discussion: The provenance for this coin has long been agreed upon by most numismatic researchers.

8 - ***Good-4. The "Ice Cream" Specimen.*** *Ex Robert Friedberg, taken over the counter at Gimbels Department Store, New York, 1957; Art Kagin; New Netherlands Coin Co.'s 51st Sale, June 1958, lot 581, where it realized $3,200; Art Kagin; Hollinbeck-Kagin's Quarter Millennium Sale, Part II, August 1963, lot 553, where it realized $10,500; Harmer Rooke's Million Dollar Sale, November 1969, where it realized $7,400; James G. Johnson; Steve Ivy's ANA Sale of August 1980, lot 1804, where it realized $31,000; our (Bowers and Merena's) William R. Sieck Collection sale, July-August 1981, lot 2921, where it realized $25,500; our (Bowers and Merena's) Four Landmark Collections sale, March 1989, lot 191, where it realized $33,000; private collector.*

Cross Reference: Johnson-7; Breen-11; Stack's-10; Lawrence-9; Burd-8

Provenance Marker(s): There is a scratch on the reverse above and through the denomination ONE DIME.

Discussion: This coin has traditionally been attributed to Superintendent of the San Francisco Mint John Daggett, and his daughter Hallie. It is the example that according to numismatic legend Hallie Daggett used to buy ice cream. Recent research suggests that the ice cream story could still be true but, if it is, the woman who spent the coin was the daughter of a Ukiah, California banker who obtained three 1894-S dimes from her father in 1894. (See the Lawrence-Simpson and Dr. Jerry Buss Specimens above). Although the ice cream story is neither positively confirmed nor definitively linked to this piece, and it is entirely possible that this particular 1894-S dime was placed into circulation through normal channels at the San Francisco Mint, numismatists continue to refer to this coin as Hallie Daggett's "Ice Cream" Specimen.

9 - ***NGC AG-3. The Romito Specimen*** *Ex a collector named Romito, 1911; another collector named Montesano; consigned to two Stack's sales in 1942, withdrawn; unknown intermediaries; John Hipps; Laura Sperber, 1990; private collector. This coin is not listed in the online version of the* NGC Census.

Cross Reference: Johnson-10; Breen-12; Stack's-11; Lawrence-10; Burd-9

Provenance Marker(s): A circular cut is present in the center of the obverse.

Discussion: The pedigree for this coin has long been agreed upon by most numismatic researchers.

The Eliasberg Specimen of the 1894-S Dime

The 1894-S dime offered here as part of the Miller Collection is a beautiful Gem-quality coin. Both sides are generally brilliant in the centers with delicate iridescent gold toning toward the borders. Striking detail is razor sharp to full throughout the design, and the fields exhibit a semi-reflective finish. Carefully preserved, there are no marks of consequence on either side, the most useful provenance marker the aforementioned lint mark (as made) on the obverse. When he learned of our sale of this coin as part of the Larry H. Miller Collection, CAC founder John Albanese stated: "Of the 1894-S dimes that I have seen or handled over the years, the Miller specimen is my favorite. Although not the highest graded example of this famous rarity, it has the strongest, most collector-friendly eye appeal." A fitting tribute to the outstanding eye appeal of this coin and its significance as one of the finest known examples of a landmark numismatic rarity.

From the Larry H. Miller Collection

Provenance: From the Larry H. Miller Collection. Earlier ex John M. Clapp, acquired before 1900; John H. Clapp; Clapp estate; Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr., 1942, via Stack's; our (Bowers and Merena's) sale of the Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection, May 1996, lot 1250, where it realized $451,000; Harvey Stack; Holecek Family Trust; our (Stack's) 65th Anniversary Sale, October 2000, lot 565, where it realized $431,250.

The Utah Coin Shows Website is now up and displays current and upcoming Utah coin shows

Utahcoinshows.com#

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

In September 12th, 2025, Officers and Board members held a meeting. The club Auction, was discussed and voted to increase club fee from 5% to 10%.

Ruth Hackford-Peer made the motion, and Steven Cuthbert 2ed the motion.

The motion Pass Unanimously, to increase the club fee to 10%.

UNS OFFICERS AND BOARD MEMBERS E-MAIL ADDRESSES

President Casey Hackford-Peer Casey.hackfordpeer@gmail.com

Vice President Steve Dissel scd007.bissel@gmail.com

Treasurer Tom Davis Tom310@gmail.com

Curator Bruce Griggs SBWG1961@live.com

MintMaster Doug Nyholm Douglas.nyholm@comcast.net

Board LaVar Burton Lavarburton@q.com

Board Chris Larsen Chrislarsen45cal@gmail.com

Board Collin Cagle Collinthetiger@yahoo.com

Board Robie Cagle Robiewan@netzero.net

Board Joe Rohner Rohner@ymail.com

Board Jeremy Dansie Jeremy.dansie@hotmail.com

APPOINTED POSITION

Show Chairman John Hinckley johntheutahman@gmail.com

EDITOR'S MESSAGE

Books and Pennies

I started this column with the statement that there was not going to be a book review in this months MintMaster. I have no fewer than five books on order and none have arrived. I was planning on a future article about Confederate coinage and was looking for a book I thought I have but after hours of searching it was nowhere to be found. So I did was any numismatic bibliophile would do, I ordered a copy. Then 24 hours later, after searching for days, I found my copy. Arrrgggh! The book is "The Lovett Cent A Confederate Story" A 276 page book on the egmatic pattern Confederate cent. Although published in 2006 I will review it in this edition.

Also, recently I have seen on the coin shopping channels that the 2025 Lincoln cent is being hyped as the last cent to be issued for circulation. I however have not seen anything available from official sources one way or the other, if 2025 will be the last Lincoln cent. I have seen that the current 2025 mintage is over 500 million cents, which is far below recent mintages, but still enough for there not to be a shortage other than a manufactured one. What do you think, is it or will it be the end of a circulating cent? Will they create a collector version in the future for mint or proof sets? I kind of hope that in some fashion that the Lincoln cent will continue in some manner. Wouldn't it be neat it they reverted back to a collector wheat ears back collector version for 2026.

Doug Nyholm

Kei's Collectables

Buy & sell all type coins, scrap gold & silver

Kei Voong

Address:1868 N Hillfield Rd. Suite 107, Layton UT 84041
Phone: 801-668-9077
Business Hours: Monday-Friday 10:30 am– 5:00 pm

All About Coins

H. Robert Campbell

ANA Past President
PNG Member

1123 East 2100 South
Salt Lake City, UT 84106
Tue-Fri 10am-6pm
Sat 10am-5pm

801-467-8636

bob@allaboutcoins.com
www.allaboutcoins.com

OZ MINT™

ABE DAY
DIRECTOR

W: 801-709-1042
C: 801-369-0208
abe@oz-mint.com
oz-mint.com

62ND ANNUAL UTAH COIN SHOW

FEATURING COINS, TOKENS, CURRENCY, MEDALS, AND HANDHELD COLLECTIBLES

FRIDAY & SATURDAY OCTOBER 10TH & 11TH | 10AM-7PM

SALT LAKE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
CONFERENCE CENTER AT MILLER CAMPUS
9750 S. 300 W. SANDY, UTAH

ADMISSION: $5.00 INDIVIDUAL
$8.00 FAMILY

GET $1.00 OFF ADMISSION
WHEN YOU SHOW THIS AD

SPONSORED BY: UTAH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

QUESTIONS: 801.467.8636
UTAHCOINSHOWS.COM

Promptness Prize: **1964 silver quarter**
Junior Prize: **Partial State Quarter Set**
Member Prize: **1963 Franklin Half Dollar**

1- 1902 O Early Graded ANACS Morgan $
2- 1999 Yellowstone Comm. $
3- 1993 Silver Maple
4- 1986 SofL Comm. Set (W/Sil.$)
5- 1961 Silver Franklin Half $
6- 2015 & 2016 Uniface Club Medals
7- 1963 Proof Quarter
8- 1991 Mount Rushmore Comm. Set

August 2025 "Buy of the Month" TBA

Thanks to Bruce Griggs our curator for this months prizes

Coins are purchased from:

All About Coins / Esquire Coins / U.S. Mint / Barton Enterprises / Majestic Coins

J. Vrazel Coins / Glen Beckstead / Darin Lee / J. Coates Coins / Davis Coins / Strasser Coins

Todd Monson's Coins

COIN QUIZ

Encased Postage

1. When were Gaults postage holders patented?
   - A) Sept. 16, 1861
   - B) August 12, 1862
   - C) May 1, 1862
   - D) January 3, 1863
2. Who was the first merchant to use Encased postage?
   - A) Irving House NY
   - B) James Ayer / Pills
   - C) Arthur Claflin
   - D) Drakes Bitters
3. What was the highest denomination stamp used for Encased postage?
   - A) 25 Cents
   - B) 60 Cents
   - C) 41.25
   - D) 90 Cents
4. What was the purpose of Postal Currency envelopes?
   - A) To protect and contain raw stamps
   - B) To make change
   - C) To advertise merchants
   - D) To group denominations together
5. What was the reason for postage being used as currency?
   - A) Advertising
   - B) Scarcity and hoarding of small change
   - C) To replace copper coinage
   - D) To prevent disease from touching coins
6. When did encased postage stop being used?
   - A) Early 1863
   - B) Mid 1864
   - C) 1865, End of the Civil War
   - D) 1869 when reclled

UNS 2025 Monthly Schedule

September **Auction**	**October** **UNS Coin Show** **Speaker—TBA**	**November** **Speaker—TBA**	**December** **Christmas Dinner**

The By-Laws were amended to verify that incoming Officers and Board members would be sworn in during our December Holiday meeting after our biannual elections. #

NEW MEMBERS

We all want to welcome our new member -

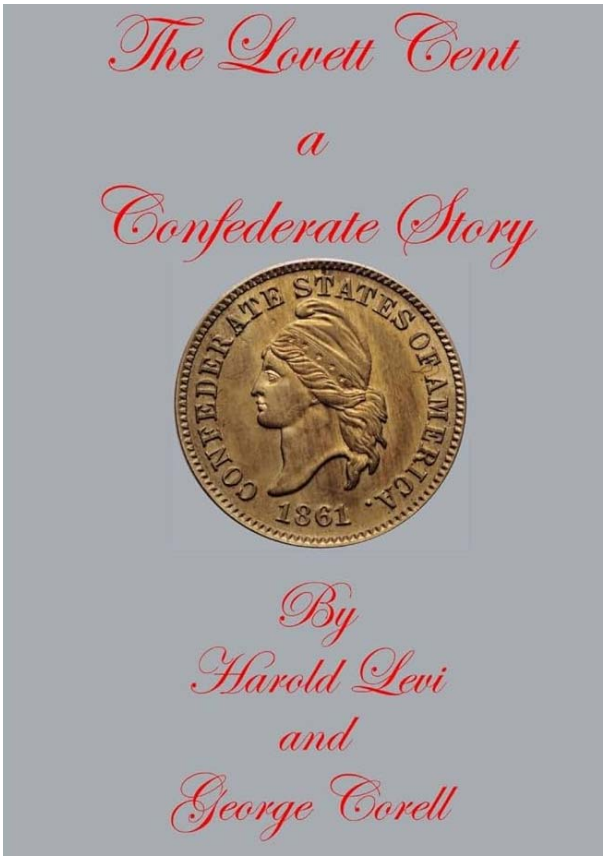
Kasen Kelander

BOOK REVIEW

Doug Nyholm

The Lovette Cent A Confederate Story

By Harold Levi & George Corell



This book covers the only pattern coinage proposed for the Confederacy. The four known specimens of the Confederate reverse half dollar were not officially created as patterns or as any proposed coinage. They were more of a novelty created for Jefferson Davis, President of the Confedarcy, along with a few other dignitaries.

On the other hand the pattern cent was intended as a proposed circulating coinage. Although an estimated 12 examples were created it never went beyond that.

This book details the story of their creation and documents the people involved and other activities associated with confederate coinage.

Copies of the pattern cent which were later struck from the original dies are also discussed.

This book contains a total of 276 pages in a 7x9 format. It is published in soft cover in black and white with many illustrations and pictures including events of the time.

Copies of this book are readily available on the internet from $20-$100 and can be found with a little bit of searching. It was originally published in 2006 and is a fascinating story of a little know story from a period of dark history of the United states.

SAFE HAVEN
PRIVATE VAULTS

SECURITY

Our security systems work together to create a completely secure location for everything that is stored inside.

Our Security Features include:

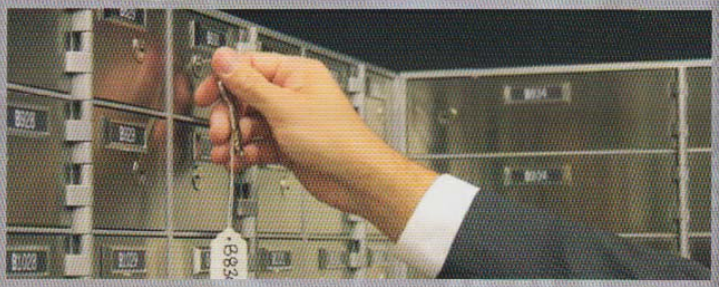
- Steel and ballistic grade walls
- Bullet proof glass
- Motion and Pressure Sensors
- Over 30 cameras with 24/7 monitoring
- Third party monitoring
- Backup power
- State-of-the-art fire protection systems
- Retina scanner
- Keypad door locks
- And More!

NO ID REQUIRED

Utilizing our State of the Art Retina Scanner, you can access your vault without identification.

24/7 ACCESS

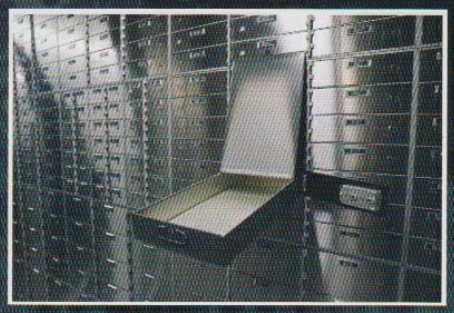
Unlike a bank or some other off-site storage locations, you have access to your vault 24 hours, 7 days a week, 365 days a year!



CONTACT US TODAY!

STORAGE SOLUTIONS FOR:

- IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS
- FIREARMS
- DATA & HARD DRIVES
- JEWELRY
- CASH OR CASH EQUIVALENTS
- PHOTOS
- COINS & COLLECTIBLES
- BULLION
- CRYPTOCURRENCY HARD DRIVES



MEMBER PRICING

BOX SIZE	MONTH	YEAR
3"x 5" x 22"	$40.00	$300
3" X 10" x 22"	$50.00	$500
5" x 10" x 22"	$80.00	$800
10" X 10" x22"	$120.00	$1,200
30" x 60" x 22"	$450	$5000

24/7 ACCESS
COMPLETE ANONYMITY
INSURANCE AVAILABLE

1231 W South Jordan Pkwy, Suite B, South Jordan, UT 84095
801-569-3000 Office Hours: M-F 10 AM – 5 PM
www.SAFEHAVENVAULTS.COM

Got Stamps?

Old letters – Old postcards?

Do you have an old collection or accumulation of stuff that you don't know what to do with? ***I can help!*** Call me to discuss what items you have. Whether you just want to know what the value is or if you want to sell them. We can discuss what options you have to dispose of your items or I can give you a free verbal appraisal based on the current market value. Either way you will know what you have and can then make intelligent decisions as to what to do with it. Give me a call. It will be worth your time.

Dave Blackhurst

801-580-9534

#

GLEN BECKSTEAD COLLECTABLES

Visit My Table At Local Coin Shows

Always Buying Coins & Collectables

801-699-1728

Ralph R. Muller

P.O. Box 9088

Salt Lake City, Utah 84109

801-581-0991

#

Member ANA-UNS-OCC-SPMC-FCCB

E-mail mullerralph@gmail.com

BUY—SELL—APPRAISE COINS & CURRENCY

Majestic Coins

BUY SELL TRADE APPRAISE

Robie Cagle | Proprietor

1-801-869-0605

robiewan@netzero.net

BUY • SELL • TRADE

• COINS •
• CURRENCY •
• BULLION •
• SCRAP JEWELRY •
• COLLECTIONS •
• EVALUATIONS •

INFINITY COINS

Infinity Coins
660 Northgate Mile
Idaho Falls, ID 83402
208-201-5007

UNS Membership Application

Application for membership in the "Utah Numismatic Society"

P.O. Box 65054, Salt Lake City, UT 84165

Name(s) of Applicants:_____

Address:_____

E-Mail:_____

Phone Number:_____

Signature:_____

ANNUAL DUES

$30 Family # $20 Adult # $5 Junior / Under 18 #

By signing this application I acknowledge that I have never been convicted of a felony.

Where & When we meet:

Second Tuesday of each month at 7:00 P.M.

Columbus Center / 2530 South 500 East, SLC, UT 84115

The Utah Numismatic Society is now enjoying its 74th year serving collectors in Utah. We sponsor an annual coin show held in Sandy which you may have attended. Our monthly meetings are held monthly on the second Tuesday in Salt Lake City. We have many knowledgeable, as well as novice and beginning collectors, in attendance every month.

Our monthly publication entitled "The Mint Master" contains interesting reading featuring articles such as the 'Counterfeit Corner,' 'Book Reviews,' 'Young Numismatists,' as well as many other numismatic news-worthy columns.

Our meetings include Bourse, Auctions, expert speakers as well as our annual "Youth Night" and "Summer Picnic."

We invite you to attend one of our meetings held at the -

Columbus Center, 2530 S. 500 E., Salt Lake City.

Quiz Answers

1. **B**
2. **A**
3. **D**
4. **A**
5. **B**
6. **A**